

DANGER ■ WARNING ■ BEWARE

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As President of the United States, General Eisenhower was faithful to these Talmudists ("Jews"), supporters whose friendship he first cultivated in Europe during his political activities in Germany after the end of World War II. Talmudists ("Jews") curried his favor after World War II. Talmudists ("Jews") knew that as President of the United States, General Eisenhower in their hands would be like clay in the hands of the potter.

In 1956 it appeared that Middle East countries were undergoing changes in their governments. The Zionist illegal occupation of Palestine still existed. Populations in Middle East countries were growing restless. Talmudists ("Jews") recognized something must be done to silence the unrest. President Eisenhower then obliged the Talmudists ("Jews").

Lebanon is the heart of Middle East political activity. To nip action in the bud, by native populations aiming to assert their independence from domination by Talmudists ("Jews"), Talmudists ("Jews") arranged with President Eisenhower to occupy Lebanon with fourteen thousand (14,000) troops and to station the Sixth Fleet off the coast. To make it legal Talmudists ("Jews") had Congress pass a Joint Resolution like the Tonkin Bay Resolution passed by Congress to legalize the war in Viet Nam.

President Eisenhower serving Talmudists ("Jews") best interests occupied Lebanon with the army and navy without justification

President Eisenhower again satisfied Talmudists ("Jews") in the United States at the expense of United States taxpayers. President Eisenhower occupied Lebanon with fourteen thousand (14,000) United States troops and stationed the Sixth Fleet off the Lebanon coast. President Eisenhower was warning the Middle East nations not to attempt to regain Palestine from the Zionists in illegal possession of Palestine.

President Eisenhower must have had a consortium of the smartest Talmudists ("Jews") in the State, Defense and Justice Departments prepare that Joint Resolution. The intent of that unclear language is to conceal the purpose of the Joint Resolution not to explain its purpose. The purpose was to have a Joint Resolution on record that would permit President Eisenhower to use the United States armed forces and navy to aid and abet the Zionist thieves to hold onto their stolen loot without any necessity to ask Congress to declare war.

Every word President Eisenhower uttered to defend the crooks in occupation of Palestine was a lie which contributed to the desperate predicament in which the United States today finds itself in the Middle East. Talmudists ("Jews") in the United States were able to camouflage their illegal aggression in the Middle East behind the glamour of President Eisenhower's record as a great soldier.

The story of how President John F. Kennedy lied the United States into the desperate predicament in which the United States today finds itself in the Middle East is very distressing. President Kennedy's future was uncertain after digressing on August 25, 1960 from the straight and narrow path he had followed all his life.

President Kennedy could not escape the consequences of his betrayal of the high principles to which he aimed to dedicate his life. President Kennedy surrendered to the lure of Talmudists ("Jews") who pledged to put him in The White House as the President of the United States.

On August 23, 1960 in the United States Senate Office Building in Washington, President

Kennedy, at that time a Senator, gave this author a copy of the address he was to deliver in New York City on August 25, 1960. In the copy of that address which he gave this author in his office on August 23, 1960, President (Senator) Kennedy stated, among other things;

"Israel . . . three weeks ago I said in a public statement 'Israel is here to stay' . . . my flat prediction that Israel is here to stay . . . will endure and flourish . . . a special obligation on the Democratic Party. . . . it was President Truman who first recognized the new State of Israel and gave it status in world affairs . . . may I and . . . my hope and my pledge to continue this democratic tradition . . . if the Democratic platform is to have any meaning . . . the White House must take the lead . . . American intervention . . . will not now be easy . . . I propose that we make it crystal clear . . . we will act promptly and decisively . . . I propose that we make it clear . . . our guarantee that we will act with whatever force and speed are necessary . . . the risk of war . . ."

President (Senator) Kennedy was giving Talmudists ("Jews") his pledge that as the President of the United States he would send sons, husbands and brothers of the grass roots population of the United States to fight in Palestine under the flag of the United States in a war in Palestine to help crooks hold onto stolen loot, to aid and abet thieves retain possession of their stolen plunder.

This author met President Kennedy for the first time in his father's office at 230 Park Avenue, in New York City, on the day after he was elected for the first time as a Congressman in November 1946. This author was in a conference with Ambassador Joseph Kennedy and Judge Landis, an associate of Ambassador Kennedy. In his private office they were consulting this author on the Middle East situation which had recently taken an ugly turn in the United Nations.

Suddenly the door to the private office flew open and in came the new Congressman. Congressman Kennedy was on his way from Boston to Washington and burst into his father's office bubbling with enthusiasm. Ambassador Kennedy introduced this author to the new Congressman and advised his son that he would do well to keep in touch with this author as a source of information he would need soon on the Palestine question.

President Kennedy pledges Talmudists ("Jews") August 25, 1960 when elected he will act with force and speed even at the risk of war

Ambassador Kennedy discussed the subject matter for a short while with those present. The Congressman then asked to leave as he was catching a train for Washington. This author invited the Congressman to lunch and he accepted. After lunch Congressman Kennedy asked if this author had nothing else to do than ride to Washington with him on the train. This author was willing and rode to Washington with him.

From that day in November 1946 to August 23, 1960 this author saw the Congressman, and the Senator, countless times in his office in Washington and New York City. This author was happy to enlighten Senator Kennedy on the Palestine question. Without a doubt there were soon few people in the world who were better informed on this subject than Senator Kennedy.

In the fourteen years this author had the honor of enjoying the confidence of President Kennedy he never failed to express his appreciation for this author's interest in his career. President Kennedy also appreciated the friendship this author demonstrated for his father,

Ambassador Kennedy. Ambassador Kennedy was blackmailed by President Roosevelt. President Roosevelt told Ambassador Kennedy not to write the book Ambassador Kennedy planned to write. President Roosevelt removed Ambassador Kennedy as Ambassador to the Court of St. James in London for circulating what Neville Chamberlain told Ambassador Kennedy in London in 1938.

President Roosevelt recalled Ambassador Kennedy for reports Talmudists ("Jews") forced British to declare war on Germany.

Ambassador Kennedy reported to Washington in 1938 that Neville Chamberlain told him that the United States and Talmudists ("Jews") throughout the world forced Great Britain into the second world war. Chamberlain also told Ambassador Kennedy in 1938 that Great Britain had nothing with which to fight Germany, that Great Britain should not risk going to war against Germany. Chamberlain complained to Ambassador Kennedy that United States Ambassador to France William C. Bullit in 1938 was urging President Roosevelt that Germany must be "faced down" in their attitude towards Poland in the Danzig Corridor matter.

President Roosevelt recalled Ambassador Kennedy to silence him. Ambassador Kennedy planned to return to the United States to write a book telling what he knew that he thought the grass roots population of the United States should be told. President Roosevelt sent for Ambassador Kennedy upon his return to the United States to come to Washington to see him. President Roosevelt told Ambassador Kennedy he had heard Ambassador Kennedy was planning on writing a book.

After Ambassador Kennedy's unpleasant meeting with President Roosevelt in Washington after his recall from London for daring to circulate what Chamberlain had told him about Talmudists ("Jews"), Ambassador Kennedy's one ambition in life was to see one of his sons in The White House as President of the United States.

The story of how President Lyndon Baines Johnson lied the United States into the desperate predicament in which the United States today finds itself in the Middle East is not a long story. It commences with a telephone call to this author in New York from Congressman Ed Gosset in Washington to come there at once. Congressman Gosset represented Amarillo, Texas in the House of Representatives.

Congressman Gosset was alarmed that the Senate Armed Services Committee the day before confirmed the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense without a public hearing. The only witness who appeared to testify concerning Anna Rosenberg's fitness to serve as Assistant Secretary of Defense was Anna Rosenberg herself. That by itself aroused suspicion among the country's leaders.

Congressman Gosset took this author to Senator Johnson's office and explained to him the reason for the visit. Senator Johnson was a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee which had confirmed Anna Rosenberg's appointment the previous day. Senator Johnson was very much interested in learning about Anna Rosenberg's associations with communists.

Senator Johnson asked this author if he would assist him in looking into the matter further by producing a communist who knew Anna Rosenberg. Upon this author's return to New York that day, he mentioned Senator Johnson's request to his attorney, Mr. Hallam Richardson. Within a few hours, Mr. Richardson produced Mr. Ralph de Sola, a prominent communist, the head of film photography of documents by communist organizations in the United States.

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